Amneements and Alectings.

BOOTH'S THEATER. - Belle Lamar." John McCullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE .- "Minstrels."

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" What Should She LYCEUM THEATER.—"La Timbale D'Argent," Mile. Marie NIBLO'S THEATER .- "The Bride of Abydos." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -" Negro Eccentricities."

UNION SQUARE THEATER .- " Jane Eyre." Miss Charlotte WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Paul Pry." and "Off the Line."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Night's Concerts. Mendelsohm Night.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page-6th column.
E-NRING AND FIXANCIAL—Third Page-2d column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—Seventh Page-3d and 4th columns.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page-1st column.
CHANGES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Third Page-5th column.
COPARTISESHIP NOTICES—Third Page-6th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Third Page-6th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Third Page-6th column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Second Page—5th column.
EXCURSIONS—Secenth Page—5th column.
FINANCIAL—Third Page—4th and 5th columns.
FURNITURE—Secenth Page—3d column.
HELP WANTED, MALSS—Secenth Page—5th column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Second Page—5th

Horres, Carriages, Harness, &c.—Second Page—5th column.

Instruction—Sixth Page—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
Law Schools—Sixth Page—5th column.
Legal Notices—Second Page—5th column.

Marriages and Deaths—Figh Page—6th column.

Miscellandous—Second Page—5th column.

Miscellandous—Second Page—5th column.

Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns.

New Publications—Sixth Page—3d column.

New Publications—Sixth Page—3d column.

Real Estate for Sale—City—Sesenth Page—1st column; Brooklin—Second Page—5th column.

Real Estate for Sale—City—Sesenth Page—1st column; Brooklin—Second Page—1st column; Country—Sesenth Page—1st column; The Sale—1st Column; Country—Sesenth Page—1st column; The Sale—Second Page—5th Column; Country—Sesenth Page—1st column; The Sale—Sesenth Page—1st columns.

COLUMN.

SALES BY AUCTION—Seventh Page—2d column.

SAVINGS BANKS—Third Page—5th column.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Seventh Page—4th column;

FEMALES—Seventh Page—4th and 5th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column.

STRAMBOATS AND RAILBOADS—Third Page—5th and 6th columns. columns.

BTEAMERS, OCEAN—Second Page—4th and 5th columns.

SUMMER RETREATS—Seconth Page—4th column.

TEACHERS—Sixth Page—6th column; Seventh Page—1st

COLUMN: TO LET. CITY PROPERTY—sceenth Page—2d column; BROOKLYS—Seventh Page—2d column; COUNTRY—Seventh Page—2d column.

Business Notices

INSURES MEN OF ALL TRADES AND OCCUPA-

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

According to position in the paper. Terms, cash in advance,
Address. The Tribune. New-York.

Address. THE TRIBUNE. New-York.

All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1.30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of THE TRIBUNE mailed to their bankers for the following periods: DAILY for one month, SEMI-WEEKLY three months, WEEKLY six months.

Persons weakle to obtain THE TERBUNE in any of

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. 32d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office. till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

been repulsed. === The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated in Germany with enthusiasm. There was a riotous demonstration at Quiroga, in Mexico. == There is no abatement in the eruption of Etna; the inhabitants are fleeing from the neighboring

The Missouri People's Convention adopted a platform denouncing misrule and corruption, opposing a further contraction of the currency, and demanding a return to specie payments; Wm. Gentry was nominated for Governor, and S. W. Headlee for Lieutenant-Governor ---- The Ohio Republican Convention adopted a plat-form demanding the restoration of the paper money to a specie standard; denouncing repudiation and favoring free banking; condemning the outrages Returns from Vermont show the election of Judge Peck as Governor, and the defeat of Mr. Poland for Congress. The Board of Trade of Columbia, S. C., deny that there is any danger of a rupture between the whites and blacks of that State. — The National Convention of Misisters met at Niagara Falls. — Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile in 2:14 at Mystic Park-the best time on record. Brevet Major-Gen. Foster, U. S. A., died in Nashua, N. H. Bishop Morris of the M. E. Church died in Sprinfield, Onio.

The Governor, it was confidently stated, had decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges against the Mayor. - The Republican mass meeting at Newark, N. J., was addressed by Senator Cattell, George A. Halsey and others. — The Board of Health took action in reference to malpractice, and slaughtering. - Gold, 1092, 1092. Thermometer, 73°,

The wife-murderer, Schollard, of Jersey City makes a confession absolutely without a plea in palliation of his crime except the improbable one of his wife's causeless jealousy. This is a case in which there should be punishment swift and severe.

The President will doubtless thank our Washington correspondent for reminding him of the existence of a law which has possibly escaped his memory. There can be no reasonable objection to the President's taking a vacation, but care should be taken lest the wheels of government are thereby impeded.

There is a little doubt about Mr. Poland, but the probabilities all point to his defeat. Considering how large a majority he polled two years ago this is a significant criticism upon his recent course which he cannot but feel. Well, he was a good man, they say, but he was too innocent to live in the same town with Boss Shepherd.

It was hardly necessary for the Board of Trade of Columbia to deny the statements recently made as to the hostile relations of the Whites and Blacks in South Carolina. But since it has been done we suppose everybody will accept the testimony of this non-political association in preference to the stories lodged by Senator Patterson in the trembling ear of the Attorney-General.

Many reflecting people have long ago arrived at the conclusion of Senator Morrill's Committee-that every form of government yet tried in the District of Columbia has proved a failure. The new plan said to have been agreed upon by this Committee seems to have some merit; but Congress should consider well before abolishing entirely the right of the people to have a voice in the management of their municipal affairs.

none too large to meet the possibilities of a general Indian war, and it will occur to the mind of the average citizen that our soldiers will be much better employed in protecting thrifty settlers from Indian raids than in furthering the schemes of such political bummers as Patterson.

At least two important subjects were touched by the Board of Health in their deliberations yesterday-the suppression of medical malpractice and the regulation of the abattoir system. Dr. Smith's report goes to the root of the slaughter-house nuisance when it proposes that preliminary steps be taken toward the ultimate removal of the business of slaughtering and all accessory trades beyond the city limits, or the concentration of the same in suitable locations and properly constructed buildings. The ordinances embodying this idea seem to guard carefully against undue hardship to any person now engaged in plague-breeding pursuits. Of the desirability of some such legislation there can be no doubt.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTIONS.

The People's Party in Missouri has made a fair beginning. The Convention which assembled yesterday at Jefferson City was what political conventions very rarely are, a representative assembly. It spoke for the best people of the State,-the honest, disinterested, independent voters who have proved on many a former occasion that the political destinies of Missouri are in their hands whenever they choose to put forth their strength. The professional & placehunters and party managers had no part in this gathering. None of the usual devices of the hack politician were perceptible in the proceedings. The Convention went about its business deliberately but resolutely, and accomplished upon the whole a very creditable day's work. On the question of the finances we should have been glad of something different from the curt declaration against any further contraction, but perhaps that was the mildest form of heresy we had any right to expect from a Missouri convention in the present temper of the public mind in that State. In many other respects, however, the resolutions were excellent, being marked by liberality and sound common sense; and as the ticket is a strong one, the new movement seems to begin with every augury of success. Parties are not made by Conventions, and we must wait a little while before we venture any predictions upon the issue of this latest insurrection against the tyrannies and humbugs of the old organizations; but there can be little doubt that Missouri is ripe for revolt, even if revolt has not already made substantial headway.

The Republicans of Ohio had their platform

made for them by the opposition a week ago.

Almost every mischievous doctrine in the whole range of American politics was formulated in the Bourbon declaration of principles drawn up at Columbus on the 26th of last month, and if the Republicans yesterday had simply denied every one of them they would have done the best thing possible. We do, indeed, find in the two platforms a frankness of contradiction not often to be discovered in the utter-ances of rival parties in the same State, and there will be this comfort at least for the voters of Ohio that up to a certain point the issues in their State campaign are perfectly distinct. The Democrats declared against the protective tariff; the Republicans approve it. The Democrats advocated payment of the bonds in greenbacks; the Republicans insist upon gold. The Democrats call for a license law; the Republicans pronounce in favor of prohibition. The Democrats condemn the Civil Rights bill; when it comes to the greenback question, the more of it, and when the Republicans came to face this resolution they wavered, giving us one of those wretched commonplaces which every man will interpret according to his own fancy. Recommending that the National Government shall "gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the "business interests of the country" means just a nothing. & Incessant inflation, however, is so much worse than nothing that there should be no difficulty in making choice between the two. . The platform contains a few preposterous passages which we should think must have raised a smile when they were proposed in the Committee; and it declines to follow the Democrats on the question of a third term. Gov. Noyes protested in his speech that he believed the President would set the people's hearts at rest "at the proper time." It has seemed to many people that "the proper time" arrived long ago.

A NAVY-YARD IN DANGER.

It is said, and we observe that the report gives a quiet sort of satisfaction to Philadelphia, that the Senate Committee on Naval the country's service sailing up and down the coast and examining various hospitable ports for two months past, will recommend to Congress the abolition of the New-London Navy-Yard. This contemplated blow at the interests of New-London and the prosperity of the whole Congressional District will make it necessary to return Mr. Starkweather, the present member for that district, for a fifth term. For of course the politicians of the district will not in this crisis for a moment entertain the thought of taking up a new man who is not familiar with the Navy-Yard legislation and the methods by which appropriations (are obtained. We distinctly foresee that Mr. Starkweather will be urged to accept a renomination, so that he can be in a position to protect the interests of the district, and that he will reluctantly consent to remain in public life for no other purpose than to save the New-London Navy-Yard. How fortunate it is indeed that this attack upon the Navy-Yard was not postponed till Mr. Starkweather had actually retired from office, an event which would have left the Yard at the mercy of the Pennsylvania conspirators, whose object is to build up League Island at the expense of New-London. Starkweather will return now and defeat their machinations or perish in the attempt.

This New-London Navy-Yard has an uncommonly interesting history. It illustrates the eagerness with which communities as well

wise pushing the scheme forward, been devoted to some practical business purpose, to establishing manufacturing industries, or developing the resources and capacities of the town, New-London would have been vastly better off, and would have had some material prosperity of more account than a skeleton of a Navy-Yard which is liable to be blown away at any moment by the action of Congress. Years were spent in making surveys, preparing reports, compiling statistics, and piling up arguments for New-London as a naval station. The town voted money to press the matter upon the attention of Congress and secure an appropriation; Committees danced back and forth between New-London and Washington, and Mr. Brandagee, Starkweather's predecessor in Congress, had his life almost harassed out of him by them, till, upon being accused by some of the movers in it of coldness and indifference, the poor man threw up the sponge and retired, letting in Mr. Starkweather, who seems to enjoy it better.

After Congress had been bored with the application beyond all bounds, and had persistently refused to appropriate a cent, the New-Londoners put their tunneling powers at work upon the State Legislature, and by such boring as the Hoosac Tunnel never dreamed of, procured the passage of an appropriation to pay for the land now occupied as a Navy-Yard, and a resolution offering it to the Government for use as a naval station. The land having been fairly flung at the head of the Government, was accepted, and then-ah, then -the member of Congress began to earn his salary, and the gratitude of his constitutents. Having the land which had been so generously ceded to the Government, Congress could not be so mean as to keep it and do nothing with it. The least it could do was to build a wharf. An appropriation was made accordingly for that purpose. As usual in such cases, the appropriation served only to begin the work, and another was required to complete it. Then a monitor or two and an iron-clad were sent up there to lie at the dock, and please the people with the notion that it was really a Navy-Yard, and no humbug. Then there had to be a brick building for storage and other purposes, and an appropriation was made for that, and for grading, &c. Well, the result of it is that there is a wharf, with two or three vessels lying at it; there are one or two officers and as many men, a brick building and a flag staff, and that is all the benefit reaped by New-London from her great Navy-Yard. There is no more need of the Yard there than of seventeen wheels to a coach, and all the advantage gained by New-Loudon for her expenditures of energy and money and boring capacity is in the profit upon four men's groceries and

wearing apparel. The last Congress appropriated, we believe, some \$60,000 to be expended on this Yard, and a committee has been up there to discover some way to use it. There is no need of it, to be sure, but the member of Congress would not be earning his salary if he did not get a grab for his district in the appropriations. That's the way appropriations are made and the way the money goes. But the attempt to abolish this useless source of expense will be opposed with all the force of the district, and Mr. Starkweather knows enough of the methods by which appropriations are obtained to be able to defeat it.

WIFE BEATING.

Nowhere, we suspect, is the morality of marital castigation seriously discussed outside of England. This comes, perhaps, not of any peculiar cruelty of disposition, but from the dialectical nature of the English mind; while, in addition to this, there is the taurine propensity to look at everything with utilitarian eyes. Although all the Anglican races are fond of domestic life, they are a little the Republicans emphatically favor it. But ashamed of its sentimentalities, and as the scale of culture descends, this feeling degenlines of division grow hazy and indirect. On erates into something very much like brutality. the one side . we had , last month an It is a bit startling to find a husband, in an unequivocal demand for rag-money, and English newspaper, defending the fustigation of wives with the greatest apparent solemnity, and informing the public of the large success which has followed his own trial of that kind of discipline. He tells his story in a straightforward way, and without the least savor of squeamishness. He informs the world that he married a girl who was good looking, well taught, and accomplished in music and the ways of society; and he casually remarks that they were "soon blessed "with twins, and periodically with further in-"crease." . Here the story begins to darken. The wife grew dirty and drunken; the home was recking with filth and vermin; the children were neglected, ill-fed, unclean, rickety, malformed, and distorted; the husband was overwhelmed, he says, with foul abuse; and the woman sold or pawned everything she could lay her hands upon. The writer seems to have borne all with incredible patience until he was compelled to wash and iron his own shirts! Then, and not till then, did he proceed to administer the desperate remedy required by the desperate disease.

Not in drunken passion, he says, but "after cool and steady deliberation," he boxed the ears of this unfaithful wife Affairs, which has been wearing itself out in right and left until her head drooped and her bitter tongue was still. He caught her in a lie, and applied a slipper to her ears till she acknowledged the falsehood, and promised never to tell another. When she came home drunk, "he knocked all the sense left out of her body; but she rose from the ground, a vile heap of dirt and filth, to a sense of her condition and shame." He did this, he says, "as a kind father would correct an erring child." He "braved the world's opinion, and bit hard, right and left."

This rather heroic treatment, for such we must allow it to have been, we are assured by the Doctor himself was followed by the happiest effects. The patient is now a reformed woman; she has given up drinking; she has no further occasion to pawn the furniture; and her husband says piously: "I always think she was intrusted to me to be broken because there was some good in her, i. e., if marriages are made in Heaven." This story is rehearsed because the writer fears that Parliament may pass additional bills against the lovely and indispensable practice of wife-beating. The tendency of this, he assures us, would be to deprive England of 'a healthy, manly, upright stock." A good wife makes a good husband; a bad wife does not deserve one-such are the domestic ethics of our spouse-compelling friend. It rather than otherwise diminishes our confidence in this system to be informed that the treatment extended over a period of ten years,

stinct perhaps told her what was good for her. So she returned, and the long cure was happily completed.

Our gentle and philosophical practitioner assures us that "kill or cure" was his motto. This suggests a principal objection to the beating treatment. There will always be danger of its being carried too far. An obstinate patient may persist in dying, as the poor woman did in Jersey City. This brings the coroner and the constable to the house, and neither of these dignitaries is usually philosophical or theoretical. Then judicial proceedings. Then hempen. Then the awful spectacle of a martyr to his principles dancing upon nothing with a black bag drawn over his face. Upon the whole, though this sort of thing may do in England, we cannot recommend it to the free and enlightened American husband, however dire may be his agonies. Judges here are apt to take bigoted views of wife-beating, and jurors, as everybody knows, are a set of ignoramuses. So to the American husband who is obliged to get up his own linen, we have only to say-don't wear any. That may bring her round if nothing else will.

ONE YEAR OF SCIENCE.

With the close of Summer comes the annual review of the progress of science which is afforded by the meetings of the American and the British Associations for its advancement. From the latter the reports we have presented, prepared by our regular correspondent, indicate that a meeting of fully the usual interest and importance is in progress. Of our own Association we gave during its sessions abstracts of many of the more notable papers in our daily issue: but the pressure upon our news columns at that time compelled us to omit a considerable proportion of our reports. These are now brought together and form part of TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 21, issued

this morning. A year of unusual scientific activity is thus placed on record in TRIBUNE Extras. The story of the various exploring expeditions of 1873 has been told in them. The extensive preparations for observing the transit of Venus were fully described up to the date of departure of the leading parties in the Swatara. The meeting of the National Academy of Science last April gave the opportunity for placing many particulars advances in research up to that date before the public, and was exclusively reported in THE TRIBUNE and reproduced more fully in an Extra. Since then the leading events in the world of science have been the advent of Coggia's comet; the celebration of the centennial of chemistry at the tomb of the discoverer of oxygen, the annual meeting of philologists, and the assembly of the American Association at Hartford. These four events furnish the material of THE TRIBUNE Extra issued to-day.

With a view to placing in more permanent

form than is provided by the daily paper, the

scientific information on the subject of comets which we provided some weeks since, the entire story of the course and destiny of Coggia's comet, the history of Biela's comet by Prof. Newton of Yale College, and the observations and calculations respecting the tails of comets by Mr. Parkhurst, have been brought together in this Extra; and this portion of it is very fully illustrated by diagrams. The record of the proceedings of the philological meeting contains abstracts of nearly every paper presented. The proceedings at the celebration of the chemical centennial are very fully given, including the valuable reviews of the progress of chemical science by Profs. T. Sterry Hunt, J. Lawrence Smith, and B. Silliman. Of the hundred or more papers presented in the report of the American Association, embracing the widest variety of topics, and including almost every one read before the meeting, it is impossible to give here more than the most general notice. As a whole they equal in interest those of the Portland meeting; and this, as our readers know, is

high praise. Some of these papers will have a popular as well as a permanent value-such as the address of President Lovering on the Advances of Science; a wealth of entertaining information about insects and insect-eating plants, contributed by Dr. Mellichamp, Profs. Gray, Riley, Le Conte and Canby and Mrs. Sophie B. Herrick; on the Destruction of Woodlands and concerning the alleged tendency of thoroughbred animals to retrograde, by Prof. Brewer. There is the usual series of valuable statistics by Prof. Elliott, including further observations on the periodical changes in the rate of interest in this city. An unusual number of brief papers on chemical discoveries was the fruit of the adhesion of the chemists consequent upon their centennial. It may here be mentioned that THE TRIBUNE's report in this Extra contains many papers that will not be published in the annual volume of proceedings of the Association, as that is to be considerably curtailed; it is rarely issued till nearly a twelvemonth after the meeting, and never contains the discussions. THE TRIBUNE Extra reports the debates very fully. and these are frequently as important, and usually quite as interesting as the papers. The Extra consists of twelve TRIBUNE pages, and is sent to any address for ten cents. It will shortly be issued in the pamphlet form which has attained such a wide popularity.

Now are the days in England when of old Mr Pickwick pursued the hunt in the graceful wheelbarrow, and Mr. Winkle's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of cutaway coats and gore. The season has started a trick particularly aggravating. To the area door of the respectable Londoner comes a huge basket covered with railway labels securely fastened, and yet permitting a tantalizing glimps of grouse feathers or a hare's tail. The feelings of that respectable Londoner are such that he asks no questions, but straightway pays the smiling porter the heavy fee for carriage, with something for himself. Then the basket comes into the house, and while the porter skips around the corner it is opened, and to the frantic delight of the recipient found to contain an appetizing layer of bricks concealed in heather.

We do not know that the hog is an imitative animal, but one of that sort, tired perhaps of hearing that drunkards made hogs of themselves, lately caught the crusading spirit in Dabuque. So he dashed full of fiery zeal into a saloon, scorning to wait for the door to be opened unto him, but effecting his entrance through the window, thus extinguishing many lights of glass. Once in, he proceeded to demolish the bottles and glasses without any prelimmary exhortation or singing. The proprietor, while expressing himself most volubly and vehemently, made no promise to give up the business.

It may or may not be an item of literary interest, If Senator Patterson's request for troops at every voting place in the South is to be granted, the Western people are not without ground for the fear that the frontier will be unduly exposed. The United States Army is [Rep.]

If May or may not be an item of literary interest, but here is a man in a Western city who advertises that at his office "deranged books are adjusted and new ones rewritten." We suppose that the reference here must be to ledgers and such like commerging because she was in love with her possibly because she was in love with her ence here must be to ledgers and such like commerging by the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came home again to be physicked in the old way, possibly because she was in love with her ence here must be to ledgers and such like commerging by that abundant and good money. Every industry in the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came home again to be physicked in the old way, possibly because she was in love with her ence here must be to ledgers and such like commerging by that abundant and good money. Every industry in the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came home again to be physicked in the old way, possibly because she was in love with her ence here must be to ledgers and such like commerging by that abundant and good money. Every industry in the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came that at his office "deranged books are adjusted and new ones rewritten." We suppose that the reference here must be to ledgers and such like commerging by the soundant and good money. Every industry in the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came that at his office "deranged books are adjusted and once where the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came that at his office "deranged books are adjusted and once where the lady. Once she ran away, but then she came that at his office "deranged books are adjusted and once where the lady. Once she

which it would be a blessing to have adjusted; and as for the new ones which need rewriting, is their name not Legion !

PERSONAL.

Longfellow is visiting Prof. Hosford, at Mrs. Celia Burleigh is at the Danville, N. Y.

Water Cure, so seriously ill that she cannot be moved Gen. John C. Breckinridge still continues in very poor health, and his physicians are very auxious about his condition. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver

the address before the Pair of Grafton County at Ply-mouth, N. H., on the 22d inst. Senator Jones arrived at his house in Gold Hill, Nevada, on Aug. 25, and received a public welcome from the citizens who turned out in force to receive him

The Marquis of Ripon has resigned the position of Grand Master of the Order of Free Masons in En-gland, and will be succeeded ad interim by the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. John Cotton Smith of this city, who has declined the presidency of the Episcopal College at Gambier, Ohio, is now mentioned as a candidate for the Bishopic of Illinois. Ex-Mayor Joseph Medill proposes as a means of making Chicago fire-proof that the insurance com-

panies take no risks on buildings not provided with fire-proof roofs, or on wooden structures not surrounded with a coating of brick. The only Cabinet officers now in Washington are Secretaries Fish and Bristow and Postmaster-

General Jewell. Secretary Belknap is expected to re-turn to-day. Mr. Fish has not been absent more than a week altogether during the Summer. J. H. Blackfan, Commissioner to the European Postal Convention, left Washington yesterday for Tren-

ton, N. J., where he will spend a day or two with his family. He sails for Berne on Saturday. During his absence his desk will be occupied by Mr. Richard Elly, Chief Clerk of the Foreign Mail Division. Mr. Murat Halstead writes as follows in one of his letters on the Iceland celebration. " Mr. Bayard Taylor was introduced as the Skald from America. He quite surprised the people by addressing them in Danish guite surprised the people of admiresting than a base briefly, but fluently, expressing sentiments of respect and congratulation. When he had concluded, the King, who was standing in the thick of the crowd, the the cheering, giving the skald the full and regular three times three. At the Geysers a few days afterward the King told Mr. Taylor he was exceedingly surprised to hear him speak in Danish, and complimented him upon his command of the language."

Gen. Garibaldi has only three persons with him on the Island of Caprera: First, M. Basso; next, a countryman, about 20; and, lastly, an old female cook. His dwelling, as is known, is of the most simple kind His dwelling, as is known, is of the most simple kind. The principal room, that occupied by himself, contains only a fire-place, a bed, a few chairs, a sideboard, and in a corner a heap of books. There is also a plaster bust of Col. Nullo, who died in Poland, and a large portrast in oil of the American General Florès. This is the richest chamber of the house. The island produces plenty of almonds, figs. and grapes, but only a few orange and lemon trees, transplanted thither by Garibaldi, and cultivated by himself. Goats abound, and there are a considerable number of wild cais.

President Smith of Dartmouth College is in the habit of holding informal talks with the students on subjects in which they are specially interested. In a recent conversation he told them he had at first been in doubt about the usefulness of boating, but when it had been determined upon, he had aided it by his words and his purse, on the theory that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He alluded to the custom of the students serving as waiters in the hotels during the Summer, and added: "When we consider the fact that nearly one-third of the students of Dartmouth teach school during the Winter, and work at harvesting in the Summer, we need have no fear about the dignity of labor becoming an obsolete expression."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nebraska politics are becoming complicated. Four State Conventions have been called, and now a fifth one is demanded by an organization calling itself the People's party. It will be held on Sept. 7. Nebraska voters will be very fastidious if, when election day comes, they are unable to find a ticket which suits them. Congressman Charles Foster of the Xth Ohio

District has been renominated by the Republicans without opposition and with great enthusiasm. His constituents thus show that they know a good Congress man when they see him. His renomination is as creditable to their appreciation of honest and intelligent service as it is well deserved by him. Report has it that Mr. David A. Wells may

ne Congressman Starkweather's successor from the HIId Connecticut District. Mr. Starkweather's intimacy with the Washington Ring has ended his usefulness as Representative, and in looking about for a successor his constituents will have to search a good while before they will find a more desirable man than Mr. Wells.

Gen. Butler is announced for a speech at Gloucester at some time within the next few weeks, and Massachusetts will await with considerable interest his views on the Governorship question. The sanguine Republicans who have carefully buried the General and heid their wake over his political grave may yet find that he is an uncomfortably lively corpse, whose kick-ings may upset all of their plans.

The Conservatives of Virginia have been fortunate in their nominations for Congress. Among the candidates are J. Randolph Tucker, John Goode, ex Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, Beverly Douglas, George C. Cabell, and John T. Harris, all of whom are men of marked ability. The probabilities favor the election of all of these except perhaps Mr. Goode, who has great all of those except perhaps and Goods, who has greated the patronage of the Norfolk Navy-Yard. Virginia has therefore a fair prospect for a Congressional delegation comparing favorably with those contributed by her to the nation in the days before the war.

Mr. Frank W. Bird does not like to have it said that he is anxious to be seen in President Grant's company. He contradicts certain rumors which have recently been circulating about him in this way : "To whom it may concern: I do not see why it is important that the public should be informed as to my where that the public should be informed as to my whereabouts; but if it is so, it is well that the truth ahould be
told. I did not go to Newport to see the President; did
not know till after I left home that he was to be there; I
was not on the Reception Committee, could not have
gone to the Vineyard if I would, and would not if I
could. Whenever again I make an appointment to meet
a few college classmates, I will read the papers beforehand, and if I find President Grant is to be at the same

ne time. I will certainly stay away. The outbreaks and outrages in the Southern States during the past few weeks have convinced The Louisville Courier-Journal that all hopes of securing a Democratic majority in the next Congress have been ruined. It says that, no matter what caused th troubles, the effect will be to strengthen the party in power, and the result will be "renewed legislation, additional Radical enactment, perhaps, ultimately, martial law." It continues: "The fools are not all dead yet. This third-term discussion has led many of them to fancy that Grant is about to tumble into the arms of the South. He is the more likely to be an ultra, martial-law candidate for reflection, backed by fancied military necessities, supported by the machine-work of power, and carried upon the passions of Radicalism. There was a show for the defeat of the Civil Rights bill orgits veto. That is gone, like the control of the next House, and the prospect is black with the ruin of Conservative hopes. It is well to be plain. As surely as the South begins to get on its feet do its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire. The Radicals only want pretexts. The South supplies them. A war, or the appearance of a war, of races seems inevitable; and that is itself a third term under proscriptive auspices. That is the road to the overthrow of republican government, but chiefly at the expense of the South." He is the more likely to be an ultra, martial-law candidate for reflection, backed by fancied military ne-

PUBLIC OPINION.

The people are turning to the Democratic Republican party for relief. And they will not turn in valu.—[Albany Argus (Dem.)

Can there be any doubt that the general tendency of the Democracy is towards dishonest finance, and of the Republican party towards honest finance; [Albany Journal (Rep.) We have faith to believe that the Conven-

we have raith to believe that the Conven-tion (Democratic) which is to assemble at Syracuse on the 16th of this month, will give us not only a good ticket but a good platform, and that a sweeping victory over the party of fraud and corruption in the State, will be the result.—[Elmira Gazette (Dem.)

Many of the State Legislatures this Winter will be called upon to elect members to fill the seats o some of the most distinguished and useful men in the United States Senate. Whether they will stultify them selves by electing inferior men remains to be seen.

Don't let the good men go. If they don't know their
duty, shout it in their ears.—[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

If the State governments cannot or will not protect the lives and property of citizens, the National Government must. It looks as though this persecution of the blacks in the South is premeditated; that it is pursued in accordance with a stipulated understanding among the whites, and unless it is stopped by the local authorities, inquiry should go forth from this Capital.— [Washington Republican (Rep.)

The people should not only kick out of the party traces, but they should kick the whole partisms fabric out of American politics and leave the elective system untrammeled by featry to anything except to truth, to right, and to the public good. This is what the people need. It is what the country is aching for, and what time will give to it.—[St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald (Rep.)

OBITUABY.

BREVET MAJOR-GEN. FOSTER, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-Gen. John G. Footer, U. S. A.,

died yesterday morning at his mother, home is Nashua, N. H. He had been in ill health about a Fest, and during all the last two months was in a precarious condition. This gallant officer, who served with credit during the civil war, was born at Nashua, N. H., in 1822, and was appointed to a cade ship at West Point in 1842. He was graduated in 1845, the fourth in his class, and being assigned to the Engineers, went with his corps to the Mexican war. He won the brevet of First-Licutenant for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, and that of Captain for bravery at the storming of Molino del Rey, where he fell severely wounded. In 1854 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, and while there was advanced to a First-Lieutenancy. In 1860 he became Captain in the Engineers, and later in the same year was made Brevet Major for his share in effecting the transfer of the garrison at Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Continuing faithfully at his post he was one of the garrison of the latter fort at the time of its bombardment and surrender. His zeal in defense of the National cause was duly appreciated at Washington and promptly turned to account. Invested with the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, he accompanied Gen. Burnside on his expedition to North Carolina, in February, 1862, and was soon engaged in the field. His brigade, con posed of the 23d and 25th Massachusetts and the 10th Connecticut, began the assault which followed the landing of the troops at Fort Bartow, on Roan-oke Island. On that occasion Gen. Fester was unwearied in his exertions, leading his men and inspiriting them by his couraccous example. In advancing against the Confederate de fenses the ammuniton of the attacking party was expended, and it became necessary either to retire or carry the fort by an impetuous charge. Major Kimball of the Hawkins Zouaves came up at this critical time and offered to lead the charge. "You are the very man," said Gen. Foster, "and this is the very moment, Zouaves! storm the battery." The troops rushed forward impetuously, driving the enemy before them. Gen. Foster with his brigade followed the path of the Zouaves, while all the other troops joined in the pursuit. Waile thus engaged, Gen. Foster saw a flag of truce approaching, borne by Col. Pool of the North Carolina Volunteers, asking what terms he would give them. " Unconditional surrender" was the General's reply. Col. Pool inquired what time would be allowed for consideration, and was answered, "Only time for to report to your superior officer," Gen. Foster waited what seemed a sufficient time, and was resuming his march when Col. Pool returned and announced the surrender of the Confederate forces. This victory gave the Union forces control of Roanoke Island and those vast internal waters connected with Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. 18 caused great rejoicing at the North, and lowered the

prestige of the Confederate cause. The scene of hostilities being now transferred to Newbern, Gen. Foster again rendered important service in effecting the capture of that city, which was done after a brief but stubborn resistance from its defenders. Gen. Burnside being recalled in July, Gen. Foster was placed in command of the Department of North Carolina. The forces under his control were barely sufficient to hold the important position which the Union arms had won, and he was unable to resume the offensive until late in the Autuma when he was reënforced by new regiments, mainly from Massachusetts. He then led two expedtions, which inflicted some loss on the enemy without acquiring any material advantages. In the Spring of 1863 he was actively engaged in resisting Gen. Hill who, repulsed at Newbern, made vigorous efforts to capture Washington, N. C., an important post commanding the Pamlico River. Finally Gen. Foster con centrated 10,000 men against his opponent, and compelled him to retreat, although his forces were numeri-

cally superior to the Union army. During Sherman's march to the sea, Gen. Foster made demonstrations to his behalf, with the view of separating the Confederate forces. He succeeded, after sharp fighting, in seizing a position near Grahamsville, and was preparing to operate under Sherman's orders against Charleston when he was relieved, because of his suffering from an unhealed wound, by Gen. Gilmore. The gallant officer's services thus ended almost with the close of the war and when the triumph of the Union arms was assured. He had attained the rank of Major-General in the volunteers, and received the same rank by brevet in the regular army. Com missioned Major in the regular army in March, 1863, he was promoted to the higher rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers in March, 1867. Gen. Foster was a man of commanding presence and great executive ability. He was held in esteem by his fellow officers, and beloved by his fellow-townsmen, among whom he

passed his last days. His character was unsullied, and throughout his eventful career he bore himself as became an American soldier.

The funeral of the decrased General will take place at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, with military honors. It is expected that a detachment of the regular army from Fort Warren will be present. A meeting of the citizens of Mashua was held last evening, and a committee appointed to cooperate with the city government in awing of Nashia was been as evening, and a committee ap-pointed to cooperate with the city covernment in paying the last honors to the deceased. The public buildings in that city are to be draped in mourning and business sus-pended on the day of the funeral. Invitations to be present have been sent to President Grant, the Secre-tary of War, ex-Gov. Allen of New-Hampshire, and other

BISHOP THOMAS A. MORRIS.

The Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., for many years the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, yesterday noon, at the age of 80 years and 4 months. He has been in broken health, beside suffering the infirmities of old age for a long time, and some years ago retired from the active labors of the Episcopacy. He was very widely known, and much esteemed and venerated in the Methodist communion at the West; and the record of his long, diligent, and fruitful work in the Church bas brought him reputation, reverence, and love in the East also, where he was less known personally. He was present at the General Conference which was held in Brooklyn in May, 1872, but took no active part in the proceedings.

Thomas A. Morris was born on the west side of the

Kanawha River in Kanawha County, in Western Virginia, April 28, 1794. Reared in a rural district of a new country amid agricultural pursuits, he said of himself that he was early inured to toils and perils, and that this experience was of service to him in every relation of after life. Most of his early impressions and views of Methodism were derived from his friend David Younc, who was presiding elder of the Musk-ingum District, which included North-Western Virginis. In July, 1813, he was so impressed by Mr. Young's preaching at a camp-meeting that soon after he joined a small country class on trial. His was a long struggle with his sense of sin, until on Christmas Day of that year he reached a clear conviction that he had obtained pardon. He was baptized by Mr. Young at one of the latter's quarterly meetings, and license to preach, dated April 2, 1814, was written and signed by Mr. Young, who employed him as a junior preacher on a circuit. At the age of 22 Mr. Young's junior preacher was admitted on trial by the Ohio Conference, and his itinerant ministry in the West, which was very extensive and successful, lasted until 1834. During the first seven years' of his regular ministry he suffered greatly from ill health, being afflicted with a complication of diseases, and flually suffering from he so largely led in the open air and the constant exercise on horseback at length restored his health. He was ordained as a deacon by Bishop George, and afterward as an elder by Bishop Roberts, and he preached with power and effect in the three States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In 1834 he was appointed the first editor of The Western Christian Advocate, which was started at Cincinnati on the 24 of May in that year. He filled the position with credit until 1836, when he was chosen a

Cincinnation the 24 of May in that year. He filled the position with credit until 1838, when he was chosen a Bishop by the General Conference. In 1841 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by McKendree College, Illinois. He discharged the duties of his bishopric with laborious fidelity, with singular ability and marked success. In the auti-Slavery controversy and concerning the questions of secession and the war for the Union he did much to mold opinion in the Church. In the unhappiest hours of the great struggle he was serene and confident, and wrote as follows at the time of greatest trul; "I am decidedly hopeful hs to our country. I believe that the robellion will be entirely conquered, the law windicated, confidence and social order restored; that we shall have a stronger government, a greater and better country than ever, more respected at home and abroad, with an increasing tide of prosperity; and, finally, that the Gospel of the Grace of God will have less obstruction, and will operate more effectively hereafter than before.

Bishop Morris was the author of several works. About 1851 he published a volume of essays, biographical sketches, and notes of travel. This book contained biographical and historical sketches of the Western ministry. He published a volume of sermons which was very widely circulated, and was valued for the practical and fercible character of the discourses, the outgivings of a well-balanced and well-trained mind, written in a pure and vigorous style. As a preacher, Bishop Morris was very widely circulated, and was valued for the practical and fercible character of the discourses, the outgivings of a well-balanced and well-trained mind, written in a pure and vigorous style. As a preacher, Bishop Morris was very acceptable and impressive. His sermons were always brief but pertinent in thought, terse and telling in style, and exhibited the fruits of a wholesome mind, trained out in speech and reserve in manner. His rare gifts as a singer helped to sustain the zeal of the meetings i